

S. 258

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 258, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional safeguards to protect taxpayer rights.

S. 303

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 303, a bill to establish rules governing product liability actions against raw materials and bulk component suppliers to medical device manufacturers, and for other purposes.

S. 324

At the request of Mr. ROTH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 324, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude from the definition of employee firefighters and rescue squad workers who perform volunteer services and to prevent employers from requiring employees who are firefighters or rescue squad workers to perform volunteer services, and to allow an employer not to pay overtime compensation to a firefighter or rescue squad worker who performs volunteer services for the employer, and for other purposes.

S. 391

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 391, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to undertake activities to halt and reverse the decline in forest health on Federal lands, and for other purposes.

S. 434

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 434, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deductibility of business meal expenses for individuals who are subject to Federal limitations on hours of service.

S. 495

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 495, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to stabilize the student loan programs, improve congressional oversight, and for other purposes.

S. 524

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] were added as cosponsors of S. 524, a bill to prohibit insurers from denying health insurance coverage, benefits, or varying premiums based on the status of an individual as a victim of domestic violence and for other purposes.

S. 565

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S.

565, a bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law, and for other purposes.

S. 581

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of S. 581, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to repeal those provisions of Federal law that require employees to pay union dues or fees as a condition of employment, and for other purposes.

S. 603

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of S. 603, a bill to nullify an executive order that prohibits Federal contracts with companies that hire permanent replacements for striking employees, and for other purposes.

S. 641

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] were added as cosponsors of S. 641, a bill to reauthorize the Ryan White CARE Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 31

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 31, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant Congress and the States the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding a private visit by President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan to the United States.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 99—COM-MENDING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY

Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 99

Whereas Allen University in Columbia, South Carolina, is in the midst of a year-long celebration of the 125th anniversary of the University;

Whereas Allen University has produced local and national leaders who have served communities and the United States in an exemplary way;

Whereas the late Bishop John Mifflin Brown and the people of the Columbia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church had the vision to establish a school for the education of newly freed slaves in 1870 in Cokesbury, South Carolina, naming the school for the predecessor to Bishop Brown, Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne, and appointing Professor J.W. Morris as president;

Whereas Bishop William F. Dickerson led a successful effort to relocate the school to Columbia, South Carolina, and rename the school in 1880 for Bishop Richard Allen, the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, while the Reverend James C. Waters assumed the presidency;

Whereas the University has a long tradition of producing clergy and lay leadership for the African Methodist Episcopal Church;

Whereas the University has produced numerous scholars, attorneys, physicians, teachers, and business and governmental leaders, and other professionals who have risen to positions of notoriety in the African-American community as a whole;

Whereas Doctor Margaret Dixon is an exemplary Allen University Alumnae who has recently been elected president of the American Association of Retired People;

Whereas the University has endured all the difficulties familiar to historically black colleges and universities;

Whereas the University, with an historic campus, is an accredited member institution of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools;

Whereas the University, under the present leadership of Bishop John Hurst Adams and President David T. Shannon, is equipped to serve non-traditional students and others who would otherwise not have the opportunity for a college education, as well as remaining faithful to the traditional goals of the University of clergy and leadership education; and

Whereas the University still strives to live up to the motto of the University, which is "Heads to Think, Hands to Work, and Hearts to Love": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Congress—

(1) commends Allen University for 125 years of progress, commitment, and dedication in the shaping of productive lives; and

(2) extends best wishes to Allen University and hopes the University will have a productive future that continues the accomplishments of the past.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

## EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS-SIONS ACT

## WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 447

(Ordered to lie on table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 420 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 29, line 16, strike "\$2,185,935,000" and insert "\$2,191,435,000".

On page 55, line 4, strike "\$4,800,000,000" and insert "\$4,794,500,000".

#### KENNEDY AMENDMENT NO. 448

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 420 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill, H.R. 1158, supra, as follows:

At the appropriate place in the amdt, insert the following:

#### SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TAX AVOIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should act as quickly as possible to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to eliminate the ability of persons to avoid taxes by relinquishing their United States citizenship.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the amendment referred to in subsection (a) should take effect as if enacted on February 6, 1995.

#### BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS COMMEMORATION

#### SMITH AMENDMENT NO. 449

Mr. SMITH proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Ringling Bros., and Barnum & Bailey Circus anniversary commemoration; as follows:

On page 2, strike lines 9 through 13, and insert the following: "performers, on the Capitol Grounds, on April 3, 1995, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate."

#### SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

No elephants shall be allowed on the Capitol Grounds for the purpose of this event."

#### NOTICE OF HEARING

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Wednesday, April 5, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on providing direct funding through block grants to tribes to administer welfare and other social service programs.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOREIGN COMMERCE AND TOURISM

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Tourism of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet Monday, April 3, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. on S. 565, the Product Liability Fairness Act of 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON TAXATION AND IRS OVERSIGHT

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Taxation and IRS Oversight of the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Monday, April 3, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on the research and experimentation [R&E] tax credit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION ON CERTAIN VOTES

• Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, on March 30, 1995, I was necessarily absent from rollcall votes. If I were present on that day, I would have voted as follows: "Yea" on rollcall vote No. 121 to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY]; "nay" on rollcall vote No. 122 to lay on the table amendment No. 435 of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY]; "yea" on rollcall vote No. 123 to lay on the table amendment No. 436 of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER]; "yea" on rollcall vote No. 124 on amendment No. 437 of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY]; and "yea" on rollcall vote No. 125 to lay on the table amendment No. 438 of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID].•

#### HONG KONG

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the week before last I had the pleasure of cohosting a breakfast with Congressman GILMAN for Lu Ping. Mr. Lu is the head of the People's Republic of China's Office of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, as well as a body known as the Preliminary Working Committee. In other words, he is the Chinese official in charge of overseeing the transition of Hong Kong from a dependent territory of the United Kingdom to a special administrative region under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China in the summer of 1997.

Mr. Lu and his group were, in effect, on a public relations tour of the United States to convince policymakers here—as well as an audience back home—that Hong Kong will continue to thrive as a bastion of capitalism after 1997. Mr. Lu did his job well. He spoke eloquently and reassuringly, painting a rosy picture for the colony's future without sounding phony or unrealistic. While I greatly appreciated the opportunity to meet with Mr. Lu and hear his views, I have a concern with his pronouncements which I would like to share with my colleagues.

Despite his polished presentation it seemed to me that his views diverged little, if at all, from the official party line. Certainly, this was not entirely unexpected. Members of the PRC bu-

reaucracy are not often given to flights of independence of thought or opinion. While he certainly seemed genuine and straight-forward, I could not shake the feeling that his statements were simply a glossy version of what we have been hearing from Beijing on this topic for some time. He spoke at length about how Hong Kong's present status would be protected, but said nothing substantive about the mechanics of that protection. As a writer for the Nanhua Zaobao, South China Morning Post, so accurately put it:

[D]espite having an excellent ambassador in the eloquent English-speaking Mr. Lu, and in spite of the articulate back-up of sharp minds like those of Rita Fan and Simon Lee, the fact remained that they had—to American ears at least—very little to say. The style was good, but the U.S. needs a lot more meat in its sandwiches.

Moreover, while painting a picture of a bright fairy-tale scene full of sunshine and singing birds, Mr. Lu neglected to peer at the troll under the bridge: The increasing threats made to the rule of law in Hong Kong. In 1984, the People's Republic of China and Great Britain finalized a document known as the Joint Declaration. The declaration set forth PRC guarantees for Hong Kong's continued autonomy after 1997, an elected local legislature, and the continuation of its common-law legal system. Unfortunately, since that time Beijing has acted in such a way so as to call its commitment to these basic principles into question. In 1990, the National People's Congress enacted what is known as the Basic Law, the statutes that will govern Hong Kong after 1997. In contravention of the Joint Declaration, it—inter alia—subordinates the colony's legislative council to an executive appointed by Beijing, and assigns a power of judicial interpretation not to the local courts but to the Standing Committee of the People's Congress. In 1993, a senior official of the PRC's judicial branch intimated that the People's Republic of China will replace Hong Kong's common-law system with one more closely resembling China's where the civil law is merely an extension of the party.

Finally, and most ominously in my opinion, the People's Republic of China has called into doubt its commitment to establish a Court of Final Appeal in Hong Kong. Presently, final judicial decisions are appealable to the Privy Council in London. Of course, that cannot continue to be the case after reversion, and one of the principle concerns of the residents of the colony is that, after 1997, local legal decisions continue to be appealable to a court with interests not inimicable to the common law and judicial independence from extralegal influences. Without a local final appeals court, they worry—rightly in my opinion—that the final arbiter of the law in Hong Kong will be a party cadre in Beijing. So, the Joint Declaration provided for the establishment of a Court of Final Appeal [CFR]. Since that time, however, there has